

VERMONT TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, May 20, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The undersigned, who, by original appointment, or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the Executive Committee created by the National Convention held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war, and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a convention to assemble at BALTIMORE, ON TUESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to send as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States.

EDWIN D. MORRIS, New York, Chairman.
CHARLES L. GILMAN, Maine.
J. Z. GOODRICH, Massachusetts.
THOMAS O. TURNER, Rhode Island.
GIDEON WELLS, Connecticut.
And 16 others.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Mass Convention of the Friends of the Third Congressional District of Vermont, without distinction of party, will be held at Hydepark on Thursday, the 24th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Congress for said District, to be elected at the ensuing election; also, to appoint District Delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th day of June, 1864, to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported at the ensuing election. All who are in favor of sustaining the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to maintain the Union in its integrity, are cordially invited to attend.

W. C. HANCOCK, District Committee.
W. C. SMITH,
O. G. WHEELER,
S. M. PIERCE,
JOHN V. SMITH,
S. N. GILKEE.

HYDEPARK CONVENTION.

Although the District Convention, which has been called at Hydepark on the 24th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., occurs so soon after the State Convention, we trust no freeman will persuade himself that that is a good and valid justification for neglecting to attend it. The objects of the Convention are two-fold—first, the nomination of a member of Congress for this third congressional district, and the appointment of two district delegates to the national convention, with their substitutes. The action of the district convention in coupling these matters together, while there was no reason for any haste in the matter of the nomination of a candidate for Congress, has been severely criticised; but as the district committee had the power of so calling it, they exercised it in the manner they have, and whether wisely or not is of no present importance.

Having recently urged upon our readers the necessity of attending political conventions, and thus taking a part in their action, without leaving it within the control of a few who either have gained or wish to gain office, we would limit our present remarks on that head to reminding all, that never in the history of the Republic was there so great a necessity for vigilance as now. If it be true that "Vigilance is the price of Liberty," especially is it true when armed treason is seeking to overthrow our republican institutions. Not only is it important for the people to select the right persons for their law-makers, but it is all important that the right man be put into the presidential chair to execute the laws after they are enacted.

There is great need, therefore, that the conventions where delegates to national conventions are appointed, and members of Congress are put in nomination, should be largely attended by the people. Upon the selections there made, much that is of national interest greatly depends, for the vote of one delegate, or one member of Congress, might, under some circumstances, be of the utmost moment to the whole country.

We are glad to know that less indifference upon political matters now obtains than formerly. The people throughout the Union have found out to their sorrow that inattention to such matters has brought trouble upon the country, and the Republic to the verge of ruin. They are anxious at the present time, far more than ever before, to select right men for the right places—a right man for the presidential chair, and able statesmen for the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives.

Whether the delegates, to be appointed at Hydepark, shall or not be pledged to support a particular nominee for the presidency—whether the present member of Congress shall be nominated a third time, or whether the two terms rule shall be abrogated in his favor, are questions we have no space, even if we had the time, now to discuss. That they are of great importance it would be idle to deny, and we have alluded to the matters to be brought before the Hydepark convention, on the 24th day of June, that they may be seasonably considered by the freemen of this district, and disposed of by the convention in such a manner as may best promote the welfare of the district, and truly reflect the deliberate wishes of the people who compose it.

A subscription for stock for a national bank at St. Johnsbury, with a capital of not less than \$100,000 nor more than \$500,000, was lately started, and in one day over \$100,000 was taken. The collection have met and or-

ganized. Hon. L. P. Poland was elected President of the association, and L. P. Poland, Horace Fairbanks, Calvin Morrill, John Bacon, Geo. A. Merrill, Chas. S. Dana, and Francis Fairbanks, were elected Directors. E. C. Redington, Esq., will probably be selected as the cashier.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention assembled at Burlington, May 17th, and was called to order by Hon. J. W. Stewart, for the Committee. Hon. G. W. Grandey of Vergennes, was appointed chairman, and A. N. Swain, Esq., of Bellows Falls, Secretary.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of the State ticket, and the present State officers were unanimously re-nominated by acclamation.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed:

G. W. Benedict of Burlington, A. P. Hunton of Bethel, E. C. Redington of St. Johnsbury, Daniel Roberts of Burlington, Benjamin Steele of Derby.

It was voted that a nominating committee, consisting of twice the senatorial representation of the several counties, be appointed by the counties, acting in separate sub-conventions, to nominate delegates and substitutes to the Baltimore Convention, and a Central State Committee of five.

A spirited discussion followed on the question, whether a nomination for Presidential Electors should also be made at this time, which the Convention decided not to do.

In the afternoon the nominating committee presented the following nominations:

Delegates at Large.—Hon. Solomon Foot, substitute T. W. Park; Hon. E. P. Walton, substitute Moses Kittredge; Hon. A. P. Hunton, substitute Alabhai Stoddard; Carlos Noyes, Esq., substitute W. C. Smith.

State Committee.—J. W. Stewart of Middlebury, S. B. Colby of Montpelier, D. C. Denison of Royalton, L. B. Englesby of Burlington, Jonathan Ross of St. Johnsbury, Henry Clark of Poulney, G. Wilkins of Stowe—which were unanimously confirmed.

The resolutions adopted, declare in unmistakable terms the choice of the people of Vermont for the renomination of Abraham Lincoln, and the sentiment of the Convention was heartily and substantially unanimous to that effect. About 500 or 600 men were present at the Convention.

The Vermont State Fair will be held at White River Junction, September 13, 14th, 15th and 16th. All the States of the Union, and the Canadas, are invited to compete for every premium offered. The premium list is much larger than it has been for many years.

On the first day of the Fair there will be a wool grower's convention, at which Gov. Brown, of Massachusetts, will deliver an address.

On the second day the Hamburg flag will be presented to the society by Col. Needham.

On the third day will be delivered the annual address.

The following new arrangement on the Vermont and Canada Railroad went into effect on Monday last, May 16th, 1864.

GOING SOUTH.
Mail train leaves St. Albans at 6.50 A. M.
Burlington Express, at 8.48 A. M.
Chicago Express, at 11.55 A. M.
Night Express, at 7.25 P. M.

GOING NORTH.
Night Express, at 5.59 A. M.
Mixed train at 2.15 P. M.
Chicago Express, at 5.58 P. M.
Mail Train leaves St. Albans at 7.45 P. M.

PATENCY OF THE CAMPAIGN.—Many of the newspaper critics are busily engaged in trying to trace a family resemblance between the plans of the present campaign and some of the earlier movements.

The best of these parallels that we have seen is that of the Philadelphia *North American*. That paper says that Grant's plan is precisely that undertaken in July, 1861, by General Scott. Grant is now moving as McDowell was to move then; Sigel holds the place which Patterson could not fill; Crook is coming across the mountains as McClellan was then; and Butler is moving again from Fortress Monroe.

At the first trial, says the *North American*, we had raw troops and few experienced generals, whereas we now have veterans in the ranks and in command. However, if General Scott could have taken the field in 1861 the war might have had another history.—*Boston Advertiser*.

The State papers persist in saying that Mr. Child, of this village, died on Monday the 24th inst., when his life only ended on Tuesday, the 3d. The story originated with the St. Albans *Messenger*, and from thence was copied by Walton's *Daily*, the latter paper arriving in town on the evening of the day on which Mr. Child died. Hence the *Messenger* must have published the notice before the occurrence of the fact.

Why such haste in such a case we are at a loss to see. Mr. Child, according to medical authority, died of consumption, aggravated by nervous prostration, and not brain fever, as all the papers have it.—*Hydepark Newsletter*.

COL. ELISHA L. BARNEY.

In the late battle of the Wilderness, Col. Elisha L. Barney, was among those who was fatally wounded, and scarcely had the telegraph announced the casualty to his distant friends before he died. He was a son of George Barney, Esq., of Swanton and a native of that town. He went into the service as Captain of Company K., 6th Vermont Regiment, Oct. 15, 1861; he was promoted to the Majority of his regiment Oct. 15, 1862, when he had been exactly a twelvemonth in the service. On the 18th December, 1862 he was promoted to be Lieut. Colonel of the 6th regiment, and March 18, 1863 he was further promoted to be Colonel.

During a short furlough from duty last winter he made several public addresses in this native county and indicated in them a wide range of thought and deep and unmistakable devotion to his country's cause. He fell doing his duty manfully—proving by his actions the sincerity of his words—and he died, as all good soldiers wish to die, "with his back to the field and his face to the foe."

He was buried at Swanton Falls on the 18th of May, and a large concourse was present at the funeral. An appropriate and acceptable sermon was delivered by the Rev. D. W. Dayton, of St. Albans.

The Springfield *Republican* speaks in the following terms of Hon. George P. Marsh's new book entitled "Man and Nature":

"Mr. Marsh's book is very interesting from the breadth of the subject and the lively manner in which it is treated. It will also be found full of practical suggestions, being less an elaborate scientific treatise than a popular statement of facts of importance to the public. It is very pleasant and instructive reading, and should find a place in every agricultural library, school and college. It may well be studied by statesmen and legislators, as many of the evils it deprecates and the remedies it commends are beyond the reach of individual action. And after all, its chief value will perhaps be realized in calling attention to a class of subjects hitherto largely overlooked, but which are intimately connected with the well being of the earth and her children."

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Very dry in Minnesota—only an inch of rain in April.

—An oil farm in western Pennsylvania has just been sold for \$550,000.

—Specie exported from New York last week amounted \$1,194,939, against \$1,271,836 the week before.

—A conductor on a New York street car was killed by a stone thrown by a rowdy.

—At the Arizona gold mines lately, two men dug out \$3100 worth in three hours with no other tools than butcher knives.

—To reduce corpulence: Take three hours' hard, muscular exercise daily, and eat eight ounces of food, composed of lean meat, vegetables and bread.

—An Irishman writes home to the old country his astonishment at the appearance of the men enlisting here. He says they are "dressed like gentlemen and have watches in their pockets."

—The United States Christian Commission had 68 delegates, with stores and adequate transportation on the field when the recent battles in Grant's army commenced, and 81 have gone forward since, among them many prominent Philadelphia clergymen.

—John S. Chipman, formerly a Congressman from Michigan, has been arrested at San Francisco and sent to Fort Alcatraz, for grossly disloyal language.

—There is said to be plenty of ice packed away for use this summer, so the thermometer may do its worst.

—The Rutland *Herald* has raised its subscription price to \$8 per annum.

—The post-office department annually uses \$88,000 worth of wrapping paper, \$16,000 worth of twine, \$60,000 worth of new mail bags, and \$10,000 for new locks and keys.

—Hotel fares at Saratoga this season will be the same as at first class city hotels. Extensive accommodations have been added to all the hotels there during the winter, and a rush is expected.

—At a meeting of the enthusiastic politicians at Washington, on Monday night, it was resolved to form a Grant and Butler club, devoted to the nomination and election of these officers as president and vice president.

—The New York chamber of commerce has started a subscription, and already raised over \$20,000, to provide the necessary funds for paying the interest on the State debt in coin, instead of paper, as provided by the legislature.

—Abraham Gesner, a celebrated chemist and geologist, died at Halifax, N. S., 29th ult., aged 67. Dr. Gesner was the author of several works upon chemistry and geology, and first discovered and introduced into this country kerosene and coal oils.

—The amount of mail matter transported between New York and Washington is so great, and the mails have been so irregular, that cars 50 feet long and 12 feet wide are to be run, especially devoted to the mails, and directly under the charge of the department.

—John M. Botts says: "From the portico of my house I and my family have seen nine battles fought on my own fields, and just before my own door, between hostile troops who but

yesterday, as it were, boasted of a common history, a common nationality, and a common destiny."

—The American philosophical society divides its library into eight classes, each marked by a special color spotted on the back of its covers, thus: Works on general science to be bound in white, mathematics in red, chemistry in orange, natural history in yellow, chronology in green, sociology in blue, language in indigo, and biography in violet.

—A wizard in performing in New York who every night cuts off his own head for the amusement of his audience.

—In tearing down an old building at Fort Ann, N. Y., lately, a large number of \$5 gold pieces were found, all of them of ancient date.

—A man who didn't want any office, in fact wouldn't have one any way, was lately treated with marked civility at the war department.

—Brig-Gen. Canby was, on the 7th inst., appointed by the President a Major-General, and assigned to the command of the department of Western Louisiana and Arkansas. His appointment was immediately confirmed by the Senate. He supersedes Gens. Banks and Steele.

—Over \$1,000,000 of claims for damages by the riot in New York last year, have been paid and \$500,000 more will be required to settle them all.

—Heavy firing was heard Tuesday from Gen. Butler's headquarters. The iron-clads were engaged.

—On the 14th inst. Isaac Dadds, who resides in Champlain, N. Y., shot Mr. Bass, principal of the Champlain academy, and Mrs. Allison, widow of the late William Allison. The ball entered the right lung of the former, and the latter was shot through the arm near the shoulder. Mr. Bass lived until Wednesday afternoon, when he died.

It is thought that Mrs. Allison will recover. Dadds, after committing the murderous act, shot himself and died instantly.

—At Syracuse, N. Y., the fruit growers are alarmed by the appearance of myriads of minute insects in the apple blossoms. They infest all the trees and it is feared they will entirely destroy the apple crop in that quarter.

—The elite of New York society are talking of getting up a calico ball, in aid of the dress reform movement. Much good that will do if the ladies continue to wear costly goods of foreign production the rest of the time.

—The sudden changes in the popularity of our political and military chiefs, lead to the almost mournful inquiry, "What is lasting distinction?" There are, for instance, not many people to day in Boston who care to recollect the party they bore in the spontaneous triumph which overwhelmed Gen. Banks on his last visit here.

On that very day that favorite of the people was congratulated by a friend on the hold he had upon the public favor. "Yes, madam," said he, with his grave smile, "and the first mistake I make they will forget it all." His prophecy proves true.—*Boston Advertiser*.

—Since Superintendent Chapin left the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, on the 1st of April last, to take supervision of the Harlem Road, his old, tried and efficient chief clerk, Mr. H. S. Marcy, has been Acting Superintendent of the Rutland and Burlington Road, and makes every department come to time in harmony and for the best interests of the managing Trustees.—*Rutland Herald*.

—A dispatch from Washington says that some persons there met on Tuesday night and formed a campaign club to advocate a Presidential ticket, with the names of Grant for President and Butler for Vice-President. This is only equalled by the gold speculators, who hold a night board in New York, in spite of the great events which have for the rest of the community such an absorbing interest.

—Major Gen. John Sedgwick, commander of the 6th army corps, who was killed in a skirmish at Spottsylvania Court House, was born in Connecticut, graduated at West Point in 1837, in the same class as Generals Benham, Hooker and French of the Union army, and Braxton Bragg, D. H. Hill and others in the rebel service. He went into the Mexican war as second lieutenant and came out as major, having been promoted for faithful and meritorious services. At the breaking out of the war he was colonel of the 4th regular cavalry. He was early assigned to the army of the Potomac, where he has remained through all its campaigns, participating in all its battles, unless prevented by wounds or sickness. He was one of the most stubborn fighting generals in the army, and he has gained distinction for himself and his command in every battle, and at the time of his death he was commander of the right wing of the army, a most responsible place. Gen. Sedgwick was as modest as he was brave, and has twice declined the offer of the position of commander-in-chief of the army of the Potomac.—*Springfield Republican*.

SECOND FOR THE WOUNDED.—Within the past few days 40,000 of our soldiers have been struck down or scattered; at one time seven trains of wounded were sent to Washington; there are at least 20,000 wounded men lying at this moment on the battle-fields, or in narrow hospital stretchers; 20,000 paroled limbs, and uncertain lives; 20,000 households mourning or in suspense.

It is a time for every humane man and woman to come to the relief of the christian and sanitary commissions. They earnestly ask help for the men, who have laid down their lives for us, drink for the parched lips, bandages for shattered limbs, and comfort for souls, in the sure evidence that tender hands at home are caring for them.

WAR NEWS.

The Battles in Virginia.

We continue from our last paper a brief summary of the news of the several battles fought by our Union armies. We are obliged to condense the news from several sources much to our regret.

On Saturday, May 7th there was only light skirmishing, and our army did not follow the enemy till towards evening. It was now found that the enemy had merely changed their position, and were in line in a strong position this side of Spottsylvania Court House, some twenty miles south of the Rapidan. The retreat, if it can be so called, had not been attended with panic, and was orderly and successful, and was no doubt in accordance with the plan of Lee if he failed to drive our army back at the first onset. The Fredericksburg route to Richmond is across half a dozen rivers, and affords many naturally strong positions, which have been fortified for just such a campaign as is now in progress, and when Lee reached the Po river he may be said to have got behind a series of fortifications reaching all the way to Richmond. Our advance was necessarily slow from the nature of the country and the necessity of protecting the army trains from flank movements of the rebels. On Sunday and Monday there was considerable severe skirmishing, in some cases rising to the dignity of small battles, and we won no rod of ground that did not cost us heavily. In the afternoon of Tuesday the enemy made a fierce onslaught on the extreme right, held by Gen. Hancock's division, but were repulsed and followed with great slaughter. Near night there was a general battle. Our army made a grand assault and drove the enemy from the first line of their works, capturing an entire rebel brigade and many stands of colors. The battle continued till evening, and was the most terrible yet fought. Our losses were greater than on any previous day, and our entire losses for the week are estimated as high as forty thousand. If this is not greatly in excess of the truth, it is evident that we shall need a great many more men to fight through to Richmond in this style. There seems to have been as yet no strategy and no attempt at it, nothing but hard fighting face to face with the enemy in the positions they had before selected and fortified. In the number of prisoners taken we have largely the advantage, but in killed and wounded it is almost impossible that we should not have suffered most. Having nearly twice the numbers of the enemy at the start, we can hold out longest in this mutual slaughter, if there is no other way to reach the end. The prospect is fearful at the best, but there is yet no reason for resigning as to the termination of the deadly struggle.

HEADQUARTERS BERMUDA LANDING, May 19th, 1864.
To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our operations may be summed up in a few words. With 1700 cavalry we have advanced up the Peninsula, forced the Chickahominy and have safely brought them to our position. These were colored cavalry and are now holding our advance pickets toward Richmond.

Gen. Kautz, with 3000 cavalry from Suffolk, on the same day with our movement up the James river, forced the Black water, burnt the railroad bridge at Stony Creek, below Petersburg, cutting in two Beauregard's forces at that point.

We have landed here, entrenched ourselves, got many miles of railroad and got a position which, with proper supplies, we can hold against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered up the supplies.

Beauregard with a large portion of his command was left south of the cutting of the railroad by Kautz. That portion which reached Petersburg, under Hill I have whipped to-day, killing and wounding many and taking many prisoners, after a severe and well contested fight.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER.
Maj. General.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

No intelligence has been received by this department from the army of the Potomac since my dispatch this morning.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman dated at Tunnel Hill, 9.30 P. M., May 11th, states that McPherson had not attacked the enemy at Resaca, having found their position strongly fortified and had taken his position at Snake Creek Gap.

Gen. Sherman was in front of Buzzard's Roost Gap, awaiting the arrival of part of his forces.

This dispatch came by the way of Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, having been delayed 24 hours in consequence of the heavy storm that broke all the lines south of Nashville.

No intelligence has been received to-day from Gen. Butler's command, except that 300 rebel prisoners, including one negro, had arrived at Fortress Monroe from City Point, in charge of a negro guard.

From Banks' command nothing of recent date has been received.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

Advices have been received from Gen. Grant's army up to dark on Wednesday night. There was no general engagement yesterday, and no attack by any considerable portion of the forces on either side. At nightfall our army remained in the position occupied by the several corps at the close of Tuesday's battle. Burnside retaining all the ground he had won from the enemy. There was some skirmishing and some artillery firing at intervals during the day.

Correspondents speak of General Warren as being in command of his

corps as usual. The rumor of his death sprung from that of Col. Warren, commanding a regiment in Gen. Warren's corps.

The report that Gen. Lee sent a flag of truce to Gen. Grant to ask permission to bury his dead is unconfirmed, and is doubtless unfounded.

Gen. Sheridan has been heard from. He has advised Gen. Grant that he has destroyed several miles of railroad between Lee's army and Richmond, disabled two locomotives, burned a number of the enemy's trains and recaptured five hundred of our prisoners.

It was believed at Fredericksburg this morning that Lee was retiring across the Po river.

WASHINGTON, May 13.
The following dispatch brings positive information from the army as late as noon yesterday.

"We have made a ten-strike-to-day. Hancock went in at daylight. He has taken over 4000 prisoners and 25 guns, and is still fighting. Everybody is fighting and have been for eight days. We shall have them this pop, though it may take a day or two more. They (the rebels) fight like devils. Our losses are heavy, can't say how many."

If Gen. Augur's forces were now here we could finish them to-day. Hancock captured Ned Johnson and two other generals. The Old Republic is firm. Bet your pile on it. Grant is a giant and a hero in war; but all our Generals are gallant, and as to our men the world never had better.

Yours in haste,
ISABELL.

The *Post's* Washington dispatch says the extra *Republican* has the following:

Gen. Grant sends a dispatch to the President, announcing in moderate terms that he moved on the enemy's works again at Spottsylvania Court House, Thursday morning at daylight, Gens. Burnside and Hancock making a grand and impetuous charge with the bayonet by corps, surprising the enemy, producing the wildest consternation in his ranks, crushing Lee's right and centre, and hurling his entire line back, with awful slaughter, a distance of several miles.

Gen. Grant remained master of the field with all the rebel dead and wounded. The rout of the enemy was complete. Details hereafter. The capture of the rebel Gen. Johnston's division, embracing 4000 men, is exclusive of Lee's killed and wounded left on the field.

Authentic accounts from Chattanooga represent the force with which Gen. Sherman has advanced into Georgia as much superior to that of Johnston, which confronts him, and who is estimated to have about 30,000 men. The railroads are able to supply the whole army of the department and accumulate about 37 per cent. of each day's transportation, so that Gen. Sherman will be well provided for in this respect.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, May 15th, 11 P. M.

During last night Gen. Hancock's corps abandoned his position on the right of our line and moved to the rear of the centre and now forms the reserve. Towards dark last night a heavy artillery fire was begun from Warren's front and kept up for half an hour.

The enemy replied, causing a few casualties on our side.

There is no prospect of any serious collision to-morrow. It ceased raining last evening, but the sky is again overcast. The roads are execrable.

NEW YORK, May 17.
The *Herald's* dispatch dated Washington, midnight 16th, says: The operations of Gen. Grant yesterday, Sunday, were confined to reforming his lines, and occasional artillery demonstrations. Lee's army is still in a strong position, but the greater portions are exposed to view. Everything was in readiness last night for an early assault to-day, and there is no doubt another severe fight will ensue. Lee has been massing his troops on his right, and the engagement must take place east of Spottsylvania Court House.

Captured officers say Lee narrowly escaped capture by Hancock on Friday. He escaped but a few moments before our men arrived on the spot.

Supplies in abundance are being forwarded, and everything is in the finest condition.

The *World* has the following from a passenger from Baltimore from Gen. Butler's army. Large reinforcements have gone forward, and the combined force amounted to not less than sixty thousand. These are divided into three parties. One federal army menaces Petersburg, and keeps the rebel troops engaged there, another was besieging Fort Darling with a prospect of success, while the third army, larger than the others, was marching on Richmond.

Hopes were expressed that the rebel capital would soon be captured.

Prominent officers predict that it will be ours before Wednesday, the 18th.

Gen. Sheridan's arrival would be a large and valuable addition to the forces under Gen. Butler.

Information had come to hand also, that the Danville and Richmond railroad had been cut by Gen. Kautz.

The roads in that part of Virginia are in good condition, and the prevailing rains would not impede any movement. The only bad news at hand is that Beauregard, with a large force, had made a forced march from Weldon, N. C., and Petersburg, to the left of the line of the railroad, and has reached Richmond to join Lee.

The *World's* correspondent, writing from near Chester, Va., May 14th, says: The infantry are gradually forcing the earthworks of Fort Darling, and made a forced march on the left, which the Petersburg railroad commanded the Petersburg railroad approaches. The attack was made in front by Terry, while Gen. Hawley, guided by a negro through intricate pathways, flanked them.

The loss in the attack in front was

large. After skirmishing half a mile, the second line was carried by assault. The right wing has not advanced much, and it now looks as if our left wing would be swung around and completely surround the fort. An immediate attack on the main work is anticipated.

It has been ascertained that Beauregard slipped by on Tuesday last, and is now probably with Lee.

New York, May 17.
The Richmond papers of the 12th are received. The city was greatly excited and the Home Guards were all out.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: All the damage to the railroads by railers has been repaired, and Lee's communication is intact.

The *Herald's* dispatch, dated Nashville, 16th, P. M., says: I have the most gratifying intelligence from the front. Our trains are running six miles below Dalton. There is now no doubt about the occupation of that point. It took place Friday last.

The enemy for several days has been moving away his stores. While in the midst of this, McPherson fell upon him capturing nine trains.

During the day Gen. Sherman encountered a strong body of the enemy near Resaca.